

MARCH, 1897.

VOL. IV.

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# ANTI-VIVISECTION.

OFFICIAL ORGAN

OF THE

ILLINOIS ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY.

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A MESSAGE TO THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH from the President and One Hundred and Twenty-Five Vice-Presidents of the Illinois Anti-Vivisection Society, comprising Quotations from Great Thinkers upon the subject of Vivisection. Eight Pages. \$2.00 per 100.

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# BOOK OF PORTRAITS

—OF—

## LEADING ANTI-VIVISECTIONISTS

—Of Europe and America—

AND OTHERS WHO HAVE AIDED  
THE ANTI-VIVISECTION CAUSE.



# ANTI-VIVISECTION.

*Opposed to Experiments on Live Animals and  
Every Other Phase of Cruelty in the World.*

VOL. IV,

MARCH, 1897.

AURORA, ILL.

## ANTI-VIVISECTION

Published Monthly under the auspices of the  
**Illinois Anti-Vivisection Society.**

MRS. FAIRCHILD ALLEN, EDITOR.

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with governing rules.

VIVISECTION is the cutting up of Live Animals—also poisoning, burning, smothering, freezing, breaking the bones, irritating the bared nerves with electricity, dissecting out the stomach and other organs, etc., etc. It is done in nearly all the universities and medical colleges of the world. Anæsthetics frequently cannot be employed—according to the published records of the vivisectors.

The range and variety of experimentation and consequent suffering is most graphically described by Dr. Matthew Woods, President of the American Anti-Vivisection Society, in an article in the *Journal of Zoophily*, of Philadelphia. He says, "It is not alone the cutting of the flesh that is called Vivisection, but the brain-burnings of Goltz, the bakings alive of Bernard, the crucifixions of Mantegazza, the electric stimulations

of Brown-Sequard, the freezings alive of J. C. Coleman, the disease-producing feeding of animals upon the putrid lungs of human beings, of Dr. Klein; the inserting of tubes into arteries, as advised and practiced by Stephen Hales, of Teddington; the covering of the shaven skins of animals with varnish, of Drs. Kleinberg and Prolatus; the injection of putrid matter into the blood vessels, of Dr. Sanderson; the starvings of Dr. Chossatt; the drownings and smotherings of the commission of professors from the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, London; stopping wind-pipes with corks; keeping animals forcibly under water until almost dead, then, by methods as cruel, restoring them to consciousness; holding the heads of Guinea pigs in basins of quick-silver; cramming the mouths and larynxes of dogs with liquid plaster of Paris until it solidified,—such practices as these, although knives are not used and cutting unnecessary, are catalogued under the heading of Vivisection."

[*Curare*. There is employed to a great extent, in Vivisection, the drug *Curare*, which paralyses motion while sensibility acutely remains. According to Claude Bernard, who was named the "Prince of Vivisectors," the curarized animals undergo atrocious suffering without being able to cry out or move a muscle.]

## ILLINOIS COMES NEXT.

We have received from Mrs. Martha H. Ten Eyck, of Chicago, the copy of the following:

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO REGULATE VIVISECTION  
IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, REPRESENTED IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: That no Vivisection shall be lawful except at such places and by such persons as are duly licensed by the State of Illinois for that purpose.

SECTION 2. The Secretary of State is hereby authorized and empowered, upon the application of the proper authorities of any regularly organized medical school or laboratory within the State, to grant a license to such persons, medical schools or laboratories, to perform experiments upon living animals, commonly known as vivisection.

SECTION 3. That all animals used for painful experiments shall be rendered and kept insensible by the use of anæsthetics before commencing such experiment and during the continuance thereof.

SECTION 4. That no such experiment shall be made before classes of children in the public schools or elsewhere.

SECTION 5. That all the police and peace officers within the state of Illinois, and all officers and duly accredited agents of the Illinois Humane Society or Society for the Prevention of Cruelty, shall at all times have free access to the places so licensed for the purposes and duties for which said officers or societies have been appointed or organized.

SECTION 6. Any person performing or taking part in performing any ex-

periment calculated to give pain, in contravention of this act, shall be guilty of an offence against this act and shall, if it be the first offense, be liable to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred and Fifty Dollars (\$150.00) and if it be the second or any subsequent offense, shall be liable at the discretion of the Court having competent jurisdiction thereof, to a penalty not exceeding Three Hundred Dollars (\$300.00) or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

Mrs. Ten Eyck simply repeats the story that comes to us almost daily, that people know very little about the practice of Vivisection and learn the facts with indignation and horror. Our papers, as usual, have aided in this movement for Illinois. The gentleman who proposes to introduce this bill is sanguine he can carry it through, but we predict that he does not know the fight he has on his hands.

THE death is announced of the fourth (Baltimore) boy treated at the Pasteur Institute, New York, after being bitten by a supposedly rabid dog. The question is, of course, whether these boys died from the bite or the rabies inoculation. We are rejoiced to learn of the adoption of the Buisson (vapor) bath in two institutions in Philadelphia.

NOTWITHSTANDING the use of anti-toxin in London, the death rate from diphtheria, according to the British Medical Journal, Jan. 16, has recently increased to 71, against 38 and 49, in two preceding weeks. It also says, in the same issue, concerning the fatalities of rabies treatment at the Pasteur Institute "the increase seems alarming," and, of course, gives its explanation. But whatever the explanation may be, intelligent people will ruminate over the fact.



SIR BENJAMIN WARD RICHARDSON ON BIOLOGICAL EXPERIMENTATION.

[Reprinted by Permission.]

*To the Editor of the Leek (Eng.) Times:*  
SIR,—Much has been written since the death of that eminent physician and scientist, Sir Benjamin Richardson, enumerating his discoveries, his writings, and his practical views on the prevention of diseases and the preservation of health, but no mention has been made of an important and interesting little book he published last year called "Biological Experimentation," which I would commend to the perusal of your readers. In this book, on page 21, he says, "Pain, when it is excited and sustained in any animal, obscures and falsifies for the time all the other vital phenomena which admit of investigation: . . . in plain words, it is utterly impossible to observe natural functions under the shadow of pain either in man or animal for he who tries to observe under those circumstances must make so many allowances for the circumstances under which he is observing it he finds it extremely difficult, even if it be possible, to be precise in his conclusions. . . . I am certain that vital experiments, to have any value at all, must be conducted without any trace of the disturbing influence of suffering, whether man or lower animal be the subject of observation, nor do I stand alone in this view: I have heard it expressed by Sir Benjamin Brodie, Dr. Baly (perhaps the most accomplished and learned physiologist I have met), Sir John Forbes, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, and Dr. John Snow. Sir Charles Bell and Alexander Walker also shared this view, and further, on page 109, he says, "pain as a dis-

turbing influence is of so serious a character that quite apart from sentiment in the matter, I think it best to exclude it altogether: it cannot guide, it must deceive."

In his chapter on Anæsthetics he denies that their discovery was due to experiments on animals, and shows that it sprang from observations of the various vegetable substances on the bodies of men, beginning with "what the ancients called mandragora, and progressing slowly through opium, ether, and other things to chloroform. On page 54 he says, "there is a notable fact in relation to experiments under chloroform made on lower animals, which suggests that, if they had been relied upon, chloroform would never have been introduced into practice." Of experimenters on the brain of living animals, who claim to have discovered so much, he says, page 79, "they have left us still in much doubt; their leading discovery, I fear, is contradiction."

In Chapter VII. he expresses himself strongly against experimental demonstrations to students, and gave up the practice himself because of what he calls "the chaos" it produced in the minds of his pupils.

Such words from a man who has been one of the greatest experimenters of his day, appear to confirm the contention of the anti-vivisectionist, namely, that not only are cruel experiments on animals absolutely and morally wrong, but they have been and are of little or no avail for the relief or cure of suffering humanity.

Sir, I ask you kindly to publish this in your paper as I notice that whenever a distinguished man dies, who has written or spoken anything against this horrible and cruel fashion of experiment it is carefully suppressed, as in the case

of Tennyson, Browning, Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, Judge Hughes, and now of Sir Benjamin Richardson. We cannot claim the latter as an avowed anti-vivisectionist, but may I be allowed to mention that at an interview I had with him in August last, after some conversation on the subject of his book, he used these momentous words, "Vivisection is killing itself." Yours, &c.,

MARIANNE BROCKLEHURST.  
BAGSTONES, December 12th, 1896.

### STEALING PET DOGS.

The Boston Record of recent date contained the following:

There is no question that pet dogs and cats are continually stolen in Boston for the colleges, and especially at the Black Bay. The police are now aware of this, and are warning the people.

Especially within two weeks one man in particular has been so often seen in the act of decoying dogs, about the Providence station and in Park square and near the Boston University and Harvard Medical School, that it is believed to be his whole business. Several dogs were missed within a few days from Park Square alone.

A well-known Back Bay physician recently had his attention called to a student, who had been repeatedly seen to decoy in one week no less than three valuable dogs, evidently pets, and take them to Boston University. He never takes more than one at a time, never puts his hand on one while in sight, but there is some way (and it is now more than suspected what that way is) by which the poor creatures are induced to follow—to the most awful fate that any sentient creature, human or animal, can suffer!

The physician referred to, whom I

know personally, owns two valuable dogs, and never allows them out alone.

A month ago the younger dog was missing: it was supposed that the plumber left the door open a moment. There was great anxiety for a few hours, but fortunately the butler, who takes care of the doctor's horse, saw the puppy, knew him, and brought him home in his arms. He did not dare to let him be on his feet in the street and attempt to call him home.

"So near the university!" a friend exclaimed when the doctor told this.

He replied directly, "Oh, if he had been seen there he would never have come home."

Whatever may be thought of vivisection, it cannot be that any citizen at the Back Bay is willing to have his pet dog or cat stolen and sacrificed to Moloch! But the people were warned a year ago, when the fact of this constant thieving was absolutely proved and published. It is strange indeed that prompt and strenuous measures are not taken to stop it.

I would not hesitate to go into court and affirm what I have said to be true.

MRS. MARY JOHNSON.  
Jan. 27, Auburndale, Mass.

The Boston Herald of February 6, continues the subject as follows:

"Do people visiting dog shows ever think what may be the fate of all these noble animals bred for sport, protection and pleasure? Probably it never enters any one's mind, and the general crowd simply looks with amusement at the different species of the one great canine family. . . .

All these annual exhibits represent only the aristocrats: the plebeians, the mongrels, whose lives are as dear to them as if they had opened their eyes in some royal kennel, have not a thought

given to them beyond the one that there are too many curs, and the surplus should be useful to the vivisector.

"It is a cruel world in spite of everything! I hate to see a man kick at a dog. I dread to hear of men or women buying new pets, for, with the greatest care, they will be misused by some one; sooner or later lost or stolen.

At present the dog's enemy most to be dreaded is science. Owners of valuable animals must now keep on the alert, or their "best friend" and companion of leisure hours will suddenly be missing, caught up or enticed away by the dog catcher, who sells his prey for the dissecting table. If the humane protest at this torture of the living, they are laughed to scorn. Humanity first and the dumb beast, unable to resist, always last.

"More than this, if vivisection is to prevail, what will hinder brutal man from attaching "homes" for breeding purposes to the medical schools? "Science" can go even further than that. In this wild passion for enlightenment, in this craze for discovery, the dumb animals are the first victims. They are constant temptations to the unprincipled wretch who will sell a stray cat or dog to any Bob Sawyer who will pay him half a dollar. Demoralizing? Of course, and when we hear of pets wandering away, and being heard of no more, we may be sure what their fate has been."

[We know that the smaller animals are bred profusely for use in medical colleges in both Europe and America, and if the supply of stray and stolen dogs should become inadequate to the demand, dogs also will be bred for this purpose.—ED.]

A CORRESPONDENT of the Boston Herald of Feb. 6th, discoursing upon the possible fate of pet dogs who have

been parted from a humane owner closes thus: "*But what effect will this wholesale torture of vivisection have on the doctors of the future?* Does any family like the idea of trusting to the physician who sanctions fiendishness under the cover of that elastic word science? But why stop at animals, why not vivisection man, not to save his life by some surgical feat, but just for the fun of it, to let each new class of medical students see how 'the wheels go round!'"

"CREATE AN APPETITE FOR IT!"

The following remarkable statement is taken from the New York Evangelist of Jan. 29, '97:


The North and West remarks that the saloon keeper and the wholesale liquor seller want to extend their trade and to gain new customers, if they have ordinary business enterprise. It continues:

At the Liquor League of Ohio a short time since a candid officer said: "It will appear from these facts, gentlemen, that the success of our business is dependent largely upon *the creation of appetite for drink*. Men who drink liquor, like others, will die, and if there is no new appetite created, our counters will be empty, as will be our coffers. Our children will go hungry, or we must change our business to that of some other more remunerative. *The open field for the creation of this appetite is among the boys*. After men have grown, and their habits are formed, they rarely ever change in this regard. It will be needful, therefore, that this missionary work be done among the boys, and I make the suggestion, gentlemen, that nickels expended in treats to the boys now, will return in dollars to your tills after the appetite has been formed. *Above all things, create an appetite!*" (Italics ours. Ed. A.-Vn.)

Yes, the certain means to "create an appetite for anything—good or bad—is to commence with the young.



### "SCIENTIFIC" PREACHER KILLS CATS IN CHURCH.

 dispatch to the Chicago Tribune of February 10th, from Cadillac, Michigan, stated that Rev. W. Laufman, Pastor of the M. E. Church, recently killed two cats with nicotine, before his congregation, to illustrate the evil effects of using tobacco. He was assisted by Dr. C. E. Miller, who put three drops of nicotine on the tongue of the first cat and it died in ninety seconds; then he took a larger one and treated it in the same manner producing death in a minute and three fourths. The tale of this "illustration" seems to have gone pretty much from one end of the continent to the other, under universal condemnation. Rev. Laufman doubtless will kill no more cats in public. The Detroit Journal of February 10th winds up a lengthy editorial upon the subject thus:

"The man Laufman proved nothing by his merciless massacre of the cats. He might as well have fed prussic acid to a cow and then warned his hearers to refrain from eating peaches because the basic property of prussic acid is located in peach-stones.

"As we look at his performance it appears to be the most wanton and unpardonable case of cruelty to animals we ever read about. We could expect depraved cock-fighters or ruffians to delight themselves by killing helpless creatures by slow processes of torture, but we never could be persuaded that a disciple of the meek and gentle Wesley could impress the lessons of the sermon on the mount by holding up to public view the dead body of a cat, killed by poisoning, on the altar of a Methodist church, until we heard from the Rev. (?) Laufman."

We have been asked to deal gently with Mr. Laufman, as 'he is a young

man and wants to do good.'" We should always deal gently with *repentant* sinners, everywhere, but sin must be denounced at the same time—and an exhibition like this is sin, anywhere; and very aggravated sin before a lot of young people, especially boys—for boys inclined to be bad, or who are cowardly by nature, somehow get the idea that cruelty is bravery—and all boys, good, bad and indifferent, want to be brave!

The New York Examiner (Baptist weekly) February 18, 1897, says:

The itinerant evangelist who recently sought to illustrate the noxious effects of tobacco on the human system by publicly administering doses of nicotine to cats, should be handed over to the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. This act is not censurable because performed in a church. From the accounts that have reached us, it appears that when the speaker had exhibited a pound of tobacco to his audience and informed them that it contained enough nicotine to kill 200 men, his assistant appeared upon the pulpit with a cat under his arm. The animal's mouth was opened while the evangelist deposited three drops of the deadly extract upon its tongue. The unfortunate animal was then securely held by the assistant, and died after a short struggle. Subsequently, the demonstrator administered a smaller dose of nicotine to another cat, to illustrate the nauseous effect of the drug. It is due to his undeveloped humanity to say that, when the animal had confirmed his statement amid much suffering, he put it out of its misery with another dose.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat prints a list of serious casualties to foot ball players on Thanksgiving day, filling half a column, and adds: "An American game of foot ball is about five times as brutal and dangerous as a Spanish bull fight."

It prepares the students, too, for the further brutalization of mind in the study of physiology by "practical demonstrations."



## THE DAILY PRESS ON VIVISECTION.

Several prominent newspapers during the month past have published enlarged illustrations of vivisection taken from our literature—exact copies of the cuts reproduced from medical journals—the vivisector's illustrations of their own experiments. Under those of the New York World, February 7, is the following:

"One of the hardest fights of the century between the advocates of vivisection on the one side and its opponents on the other has been going on in the United States Senate Committee on the District of Columbia for two years, and at present the antis are in the lead.

"The bill introduced by Senator McMillan restricting vivisection in the District has been reported favorably by the committee. What the result of the contest in the House of Representatives will be remains to be seen."

The Boston Herald of February 8th says:

"The ghastly illustration of the vivisection of animals in the interest of science in yesterday's New York World should be sent to every influential man in the country, that he may act at once in forbidding this debasing cruelty by legislation. Here is the sickening spectacle, unanswerable, and no human being deserving the name of man can look on it without horror. Are you for vivisection now, or has that horrible picture caused a change of mind and heart? At least, after beholding 'this operation,' ignorance of what vivisection really is can no longer be pleaded by the layman."

The Detroit Journal of February 11, under its illustrations, comments thus:

"Here is an argument for the Bryan bill. It is a sermon without words—

graphic, truthful, horror-inspiring, but in no respect exaggerated. It represents with fidelity the refined cruelty which modern torturers, in the name of science, inflict upon speechless, helpless brutes. Let it be studied in detail by the listless ones who passively countenance vivisection. Look at the agonized face of that dog who for months has been tied, bound and stretched upon a rack of torture! See those instruments of merciless butchery which are employed to lacerate the quivering flesh and crack the sensitive bones of helpless dogs, cats, guinea pigs and rabbits. Are we wanton savages, or humans?"

The Evansville, (Ind.) Tribune, in addition to three columns, illustrated, says, editorially:

"We publish to-day an article by Fay Lewis and Robert G. Ingersoll on the horrible crime against God and Nature that goes by the above name (Vivisection). . . . If we did not believe that the Almighty will punish these infamous wretches, we would lose all belief in the existence of a Divine Being," etc.

Americans who are horrified at some of the cruelties practiced by the Comanches and other tribes would do well to drop in at some of the laboratories and medical schools where Vivisection is under way. They would find that the North American Indian, while an experienced vivisector himself, is by comparison only a clumsy hand at that gentle sport.


The Med. has science to back him, and he can wring more agony from his victim because he knows how to keep him alive longer.

That sort of a "scientist" can give points to the untutored aboriginal.

—Life.

In the Detroit Journal of Feb. 24th appeared one of the most telling articles of the "campaign," written by Mrs. Anna E. McIntyre, our 1st Vice-President for Michigan.

## THE (WASH.) RESTRICTIVE BILL.

 concerning the Restrictive Bill the Washington Star of Jan. 22d says:

"Senator Gallinger today submitted to the Senate letters from various distinguished men throughout the country in favor of the bill for restricting vivisection in the District of Columbia. Among the signers of these letters were Bishop George F. Seymour of Illinois, Martin L. D'Voge of the University of Michigan, George Gates, president of the Iowa College; W. P. Johnson of Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa., and S. Burnham of the Hamilton Theological Seminary of Hamilton, N. Y."

The Louisville (Ky.) Commercial of Feb. 12th says: "The local (Kentucky Humane) society endorses the passage of a Bill through the congress for its restriction in the District of Columbia. . . . The society at Washington (D.C.) is the first one to strike a decisive blow in this cause. . . . This bill is conservative in its character, and is not in any sense an "Anti-Vivisection Bill," for it will not prevent any method of experimentation except such as are distinctly brutalizing and cruel. . . . The common interests of humanity and science demand that vivisection should be under the strict supervision and control of the State."

## TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

There seems to be a serious misapprehension in many of the daily papers as to the origin of the "Washington Bill." In response to our inquiry at headquarters we receive the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4, 1897.

The movement for restriction of vivisection in the District of Columbia and the effort to get a bill passed to that end, was inaugurated and carried on

wholly by the Washington City Humane Society. Very Sincerely Yours.

MARY HOWE TOTTEN,  
Chairman Com. on Vivisection, Wash-  
ington Humane Society.

## A VIVISECTION LAW FOR MICHIGAN.

Hon. Edward C. Bryan, Member of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Michigan is framing an anti-vivisection bill, which will call for either close restriction or total abolition. We have been furnishing him a full supply of our papers including a copy of "The Nine Circles," and take pleasure in quoting the following letter:

STATE OF MICHIGAN, REPRESENTATIVE HALL,

LANSING, FEB. 25, 1897.

MRS. FAIRCHILD ALLEN—*Dear Madam*—I have received your favor of the 18th and the accompanying "Nine Circles." I shall, with your permission, keep the book about six weeks. I have thought that I was becoming quite hardened to recitals of vivisectional suffering but I read the statements in its pages with feelings such as those with which we might approach the electrocution chair and its bound victim.

We who are of the human family have but slight knowledge of its various phases, and there are none which the light of our intelligence more faintly illuminates than its sometimes disposition to cruelty. Thanking you most kindly I remain

Yours Very Respectfully,

EDWARD C. BRYAN.

THE London Daily Graphic notices the experiments with alcohol upon dogs and kittens by the American Physiological Society and says, "Interesting as the experiments no doubt are, one hopes the American Physiological Society will stop them. We have no use for a breed of dipsomaniac cats and dogs."

NO MORE VIVISECTION AND  
DISSECTION IN THE PUBLIC  
SCHOOLS OF THE STATE OF  
WASHINGTON.

Following is the copy of the Bill just passed by an almost unanimous vote of both Houses of the Washington Legislature:

An Act to Prevent Vivisection and to regulate Dissection in the schools of the State of Washington except medical and dental school, or medical and dental departments of any school, and providing a penalty therefor.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. No teacher or other person employed in any school in the State of Washington, except medical or dental school, or medical or dental department of any school, shall practice vivisection upon any vertebrate animal in the presence of any pupil of said school or any child or minor there present; nor in such presence shall exhibit any vertebrate animal upon which vivisection has been practiced.

Sec. 2. Dissection of dead animals, or any portion thereof, in the schools of the State of Washington, in no instance shall be for the purpose of exhibition, but in every case shall be confined to the class room and the presence of those pupils engaged in the study to be illustrated by such dissection.

Sec. 3. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars.

Agricultural College and Veterinary Schools are not exempted.

The prime movers in bringing about the abolition of the vivisection and dissection fad in Washington were Miss Emma E. Page, of Olympia, and Mrs. Lydia A. Irons of Athol, Idaho, Supts. of the Dept. of Mercy, W. C. T. U., for East and West Washington. It may perhaps be recalled by our readers that the bill passed both houses last year, but was vetoed by the then incumbent of the gubernatorial chair. Since then,

as was eminently proper, a new (civilized) governor has been elected.

We are informed that all the leading educators in the State were in favor of the bill, and assisted, as lay in their power, in its promotion. Among others who rendered heroic service may be mentioned, Mrs. Mara S. Cook, of Spokane; Mrs. E. C. Bodwell, of Walla Walla; Mrs. M. F. Edgington of Ellensburg; Mrs. Lucy A. Switzer of Cheney. The Public Morals Committee in both House and Senate did valiant Service: likewise Hon. C. E. Cline, Speaker of the House, and a score of others of which limited space forbids mention, at this time. The fact that the far West has, with the exception of Massachusetts, superseded all the States of the Union in this advance to moral reform reflects upon her a whole blaze of glory.

VIVISECTION PROHIBITED AT  
LAURA MEMORIAL COL-  
LEGE, CINCINNATI, O.

*The vivisection proposition at the Laura Memorial Hospital has been vetoed by President Alexander McDonald. The differences of opinion which have existed among those interested in the work at the college have been settled. President McDonald has directed that all of the imported instruments to be used in the vivisection practices be put away and locked up. It is claimed that he at first took the advice of some members of the medical staff, but upon careful investigation of vivisection, at once decided to oppose it.*

*His action is a victory for the Humane Society, which has opposed the dissection of living animals at the college and elsewhere very bitterly from the start of the fight.—Commercial Tribune(Cincinnati)Feb.24*  
[Laura Memorial College was founded by Mr. Alexander McDonald in mem-



ory of his daughter, Laura, who died soon after the performance of a surgical operation, about a year ago.]

The good work of our Vice-Presidents at Cincinnati cannot be too highly commended. *They* say it was "our literature that did it." However this may be, our literature was certainly very copiously distributed in that locality and it would be very strange if it had not its effects, backed up as it was by the noble efforts of the Ohio Humane Society, and its President, Mr. Benjn. C. Smith. The attempt was made to keep the literature from Mr. McDonald, that which was first mailed him being marked "Refused," by another hand than his, and returned. The next lot reached him through trusty hands. It is quite evident that Mr. McDonald knew nothing of the real import of vivisectional experimentation when, at the urgent request of the physiologists of the Laura Memorial College, he consented to the order of apparatus from Germany for the purpose. Our Cincinnati correspondent writes that there is great feeling upon the subject in the Queen City, and its best and most prominent people commend the action of Mr. McDonald in the highest terms.

Mr. McDonald bears the reputation of a true philanthropist, giving liberally of his means to every good cause, and his action in this case will have an important bearing upon the practice of Vivisection in other institutions of our land.

Mail a tract in every letter you write.

## FIRST CRUELTY, THEN CRIME.

We would particularly call the attention of our readers to the following letter from the General Superintendent of the Cottrell Protective and Detective Association of America:

AUSTIN, TEXAS, March 2nd, 1897.

MRS. FAIRCHILD ALLEN, *Dear Madam:* Copy of ANTI-VIVISECTION with other valuable printed matter received. You are doing a noble work, and may your efforts in behalf of the unfortunate animal creation be crowned with success. I enclose you a likeness and description of what I consider one of the most inhuman criminals of the nineteenth century, who is confined at this time in our county jail, condemned to death for murdering a devoted wife and his two sweet babies.

In the trial of this case one of our most noted and prominent physicians testified before the court that he had known the defendant from his childhood up, and that he had been criminally disposed from his youth, and gave as a reason for the statement, that on one occasion he knew Burt (the defendant) to torture a live rabbit by pinning it to the ground with sharp sticks, and upon being asked his reasons for being so cruel, he stated that he wanted to see how much suffering it could bear.

He (Burt) had always been cruel to every thing that he ought to have loved. With twenty-five years experience as an officer in Texas I know of but very few criminals that were taught to love the dumb animals. We all recognize the importance of the prevention of crime, and when we look for the causes that produce crime we find, and all are bound to admit, that it is for the lack of humane education—and you know that we never get too old to learn. I began my education after I had been surrounded by circumstances that caused



me to become very thoughtless and cruel. I could ride my faithful old cow pony, with my big bell spurs, all night and day, and forget that he even became hungry or tired.

We are not likely to become mindful of duty until we are reminded of the same. Now these are facts, and you can use the contents of this letter as you see proper. May the people of America stand by you and give your organization that liberal support that it so justly deserves, and may the cause that you represent become recognized throughout civilization. Truly yours,

J. W. COTTRELL,

Gen. Supt. C. D. & P. A. A.

#### REFLECTIONS.

The "Measure for Measure" Bill, whereby a vivisector should experience in part the suffering he inflicts, may meet with derision from many persons, now; so did that blessed Bill once introduced about the year 1798, by Wilberforce, suggesting freedom for the slave. How desperate and hopeless seemed their case: how strong about them were the shackles so easily forged by habit, greed and power.

So also was it when Lord Erskine in the House of Lords first asked protection for dumb animals. Would that these great, brave souls could have foreseen, even in smallest measure, the undreamed of results of their bold faith and zeal.

We, too, may now be sowing, only—in this, our age of cruelty extreme. The later years will see the harvesting complete. New societies are starting into life—to suppress this evil, vile—like beacon lights—sending answer, each to each. The press is getting bolder; the clergy are one by one gaining needed courage and a stronger sense of responsibility towards these dumb creatures of God, and, most helpful of all, the doc-

tors are losing their morbid sense of *esprit de corps*, which hitherto has bound them to a false, conventional position: one by one they venture forth, and share *aloud* with us, the horrors of these abuses, realizing that such practices (even though remote) disgrace their sacred, merciful profession. Many, I find, are ignorant still, and quite astounded, that the system which they upheld was capable of such dark deeds.

Those who so uphold Vivisection must do so because their own standard has become quite brutalized from long association with such vulgar practice. 'A friend said to me recently, "It is a fascination—only thus can one explain vivisection: it is a craze. What the taste of blood is to the tiger, the sight of it is to some human beings." We all remember the story of the officer who made a household pet of a young tiger who had always proved worthy of the trust put in his gentle ways—but a scratch on his loved master's hand, as he kissed it, roused all his wild tendencies, and only a sudden death blow, on his favorite's head, saved the man's life.

Herbert Spencer strongly points out the fact that human progress means *throwing off the brute tendencies*. That man is slowly passing from a primitive social state in which the brutal nature predominates, towards an ultimate social state in which his character shall have become so transformed that nothing of the brute can be detected in it. The ape and the tiger in human nature, he tells us, will become extinct.

Nothing so much as vivisection can retard the dawn of that better day, when man shall hate all cruelty—and shall so be "in love with gentle deeds," that his course of action shall win him the perfect trust, gratitude and affection of even the defenseless beings which now quiver and tremble, in fear of his brutality, before him. R. A. W.

# INTERESTING LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

A letter from Mrs. Mary Eleanor James of South Kensington, Eng., encloses a generous donation, with very commendatory words of "Old Beau," and the information that 150,000 signatures have been secured to the Petition against the registration of the Institute of Preventive Medicine (*a la Pasteur*) at Chelsea, which ere this time have been presented to the Home Secretary. Mrs. James very correctly observes: "Even if we are not successful in preventing this scandal we shall have gained a great step in opening the eyes of so many to the knowledge of what Vivisection really is—for people are so deplorably ignorant upon the subject."

Mrs. James also informs us that the Gov. Genl. of India has accepted the Buisson treatment for all hospitals and dispensaries under governmental control, and in consequence twenty baths are being sent out (from London) at once. This work of the Buisson treatment for hydrophobia was taken up by one lady years ago at very great personal expense—and now her endeavors are being crowned with success by the adoption of it in high places.

In India there were some time ago thirty baths in operation in different hospitals.

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## FROM TENNESSEE.

Mrs. Mary T. W. McTeer, our Vice President for Tennessee, reports that Rev. T. E. Moore, pastor of the New Providence Presbyterian Church, preached a sermon on "Our Duty to the Lower Creation." He took for his text Ps. 50:10, 11, and cited many other scripture texts to maintain his posi-

tion. Concerning Vivisection he said:

"The Vivisector hides behind lies, which if laid open before the world, would certainly soon banish the practice:

Lie 1st—That vivisection is seldom practiced.

Lie 2nd—That it is not painful.

Lie 3rd—That it is needful in order to learn how to treat diseases of human beings.

ANSWER:—Many who have abandoned the practice because of its cruelty, testify to the vast scale upon which it is practiced. They declare—and many vivisectors readily acknowledge—that anæsthetics are seldom used, and that even a horrible drug, curare, is often administered to paralyze the nerves of motion, while the nerves of sensation are more keenly alive than ever. Further, multitudes of physicians declare that vivisection of animals cannot teach anything worth knowing about the human system or the proper treatment of its diseases.

Cruelty toward animals leads to cruelty to human beings. In 1894 a bill was introduced into the Ohio Legislature to permit vivisection of criminals. Many vivisectors uphold that disposal of criminals.

Cruelty exerts a reflex influence on him who practices it. It hardens his heart. The parent who permits his child to be cruel to animals, will probably himself sometime become the victim of his child's cruelty.

The more Christlike we are, the more will we be kind to every living creature. Help the Humane Societies!"

Mrs. McTeer has reorganized the colored Loyal Temperance Legion of which every third meeting is to be Band of Mercy exercises. Five speakers from the two junior literary societies of Maryville College will contest for the Angell Prize Medal.

## SOME NOTES.

"A little humor, now and then  
Is relished by the best of men."

Although Vivisectors affect philanthropy they never offer themselves for "experiment" but clamor for other criminals, paupers, dogs, toads, anything—except Vivisectors! A law requiring all experiments to be made on Vivisectors only, would abolish the crime, relieve their distressing anxiety to benefit mankind and turn research into honorable and profitable channels. Give us the law!

Many clergymen claim that the sin of Cruelty "should be left to the operation of the general principles of Christianity." Certainly; so should all other sins, especially dancing and euchre, which they do not seem willing to risk in that manner. Popular sins are the only sort "left to Christian principles," chief of which is "stylish" abuse of birds and horses, and that grand and beneficent "science," Vivisection. The "Christianity" that is destitute of compassion and mercy is not at all the Christianity of Jesus or of John, but it is sadly common.

But why not leave *all* wrongs to the "general principles of Christianity," discharge the clergy—and keep mum?

A clergyman recently published, "Cruelty to Animals is wrong but not as wicked as cruelty to men!" So then wickedness depends not on depravity—but on a correct choice of victims! So—swearing at animals is wrong, but not as wicked as swearing at men." That's clear! And probably to swear at some animals, mules for instance, is much less profane than profanity inflicted upon certain other quadrupeds. How is one to know? Clearly the sin is not in the profanity but in the selection of its destination. This sort of

casuistry is identical with that which declares that the sin of lying inheres in getting caught at it.

That most humane (?) vivisector, Dr. Bowditch, one of the famous signers of the disproved Harvard (mis) statement, has made another wonderful discovery through the torments of cats. He finds that "the cries and struggles of an animal" in the enjoyments of vivisection by burning or cutting are merely "reflex actions" which are aggravated by unconsciousness. This shows how seriously deluded are those who fancy that anæsthetics relieve pain. These cat choppers will yet discover that we are living—not on the earth but in the moon—and they will certainly find fools who will believe it.

HARRY BENSON.

Sleepy Hollow, Jan 20.

#### A VERY INTERESTING LETTER FROM AN AGED MAN.

MAKANDA, ILL., FEB. 23, 1897.

MRS. FAIRCHILD-ALLEN;

*Esteemed Friend:*--About three months ago I received some Anti-Vivisection documents from your Society, and I wish to explain: I am an old man (seventy-eight), and a cripple, confined to my bed and chair, otherwise I could, and gladly would send you hundreds of names protesting against the cruel and accursed practice of Vivisection. It is not only fiendish cruelty to the innocent, helpless animals operated upon, but it degrades and brutalizes the operators. It seems a humiliating thought that the cruelty to animals, drunkenness, etc., of the so-called Christian races should be so gross that the pagan nations are moved to send their Chunder Sens, Ghandis and other missionaries to persuade us to adopt a kinder and better life. Even were the benefits resulting from vivisection clear



and unquestioned, I deny our right to cruelly torture our innocent, dumb animals to obtain them. Vivisection is another form of the Inquisition, and like it, slavery and the slave trade, are the shame of Christendom and a disgrace to its religion and civilization. I most ardently hope you will succeed in creating and arousing a public sentiment that will banish it from the earth.

When I received your documents I circulated them and prepared a petition against the cruel practice and gave it to one of the business men of Makanda, with the request that he would see that it was placed where the public would see and sign it, but a fire in town burnt him out since and I presume it perished in the flames. I could circulate a few papers if you will send them. Wishing your Society complete success, Yours truly,

W. W. WALKER.

#### APPRECIATION.

The following comes to us from Madison Ave., New York City: "I must congratulate you upon your very able conduct of the magazine. It is thoroughly *well edited* and most interesting and instructive. Respectfully,

S. L. EMORY"

#### THE COURAGE OF CONVICTION.

Since our last issue the following physicians and surgeons have sent their names to the Petition for the Total Abolition of Vivisection:

In case of error in publishing signatures we hope our medical friends will kindly forward us their printed card or letter-head.

Goodyear, J. J., M. D., Ann Arbor, Mich.  
McNeil, F. A., M. D., Rico, Colo.  
Harlan, W. F., M. D., Denver, Colo.  
De Monco, A., M. D.,  
Cooke, A. J., M. D., Baltimore, Md.  
Stockdale, Laura E., M. D., Denver, Colo.  
Weyand, J. S., M. D., Mont Clair.  
Cummings, T., M. D., Ph. D., Escondido, Cali.  
Brill, Alice B., M. D., New York, N. Y.  
Littell, Alice, M. D., Florence, Italy.  
White, Grace E., M. D., Bloomfield, N. J.  
Stow, Timothy Dwight, Mexico, N. Y.  
Burritt, Dr. Alice, Washington, D. C.

#### DECEASED.

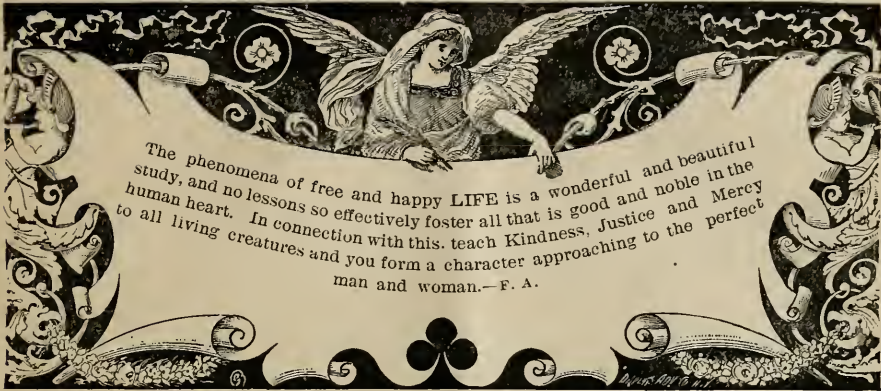
ALBERT W. LANDON, Publisher of the Humane Journal, Chicago, for nearly twenty-five years, died at his residence, 4628 Prairie Ave., Feb. 20th, after a protracted illness. The Journal says:

"Mr. Landon's associates on the Board of Directors of the Illinois Humane Society visited him during his sickness and he was cheered by many kindly offices at the hands of President John G. Shortall, Vice-President, Frederick W. Peck and Director Thomas E. Hill, all of whom were his warm, personal friends. Before becoming unconscious he was pleased with this assurance from Mr. Peck: 'You have done more for the humane cause in the State of Illinois than all its other friends.'"

Mr. Landon was born in the vicinity of Cincinnati, O., in 1840, and was the first man causing an arrest for cruelty to animals in the city of Chicago. This instance, which he related to the writer, was the inhuman tying of calves' feet while they were being transported over the streets in a wagon. He cherished a deep and genuine sympathy for the woes of our humble fellow creatures, and Mr. Peck's remark to him in his last hours was unqualifiedly true. It is deeply to be regretted that he was cut down in the midst of his usefulness. Next month we hope to secure the portrait of Mr. Landon, which we could not obtain in time for this issue.

A DR. BROUARDEL, of Paris, details in his work "*La Monte Subite*," his experiments of fastening dogs in coffins and finds they will live five or six hours in a state of suffocation. The Zoophilist rightly stigmatizes this degrading pastime as the "high travail of the scientific intellect." As a person known to be alive in a coffin is released as quickly as possible, we are again at sea as to the "benefit to mankind," of shutting up helpless creatures in coffins, turning a deaf ear to their efforts to escape and watching stoically their agonizing death.





### THE NOBLER LESSONS.

Soon the little Hiawatha  
 Learned of every bird its language  
 Learned their names and all their secrets;  
 How they build their nests in summer,  
 Where they hid themselves in winter.  
 Of all beasts he learned their language.  
 Learned their names and all their secrets:  
 How the beavers build their lodges,  
 Where the squirrels hid their acorns,  
 How the reindeer ran so swiftly  
 Why the rabbit was so timid.

—LONGFELLOW.

\* \* \* \* \*  
 Knowledge never learned at schools  
 Of the wild bee's morning chase,  
 Of the wild flowers' time and place.  
 Flight of fowl, and habitude  
 Of the tenants of the wood:  
 How the tortoise bears his shell:  
 How the woodchuck digs his cell.  
 And the ground mole makes his well:  
 How the robin feeds her young;  
 How the oriel's nest is hung:  
 Of the black wasp's cunning way.  
 Mason of his walls of clay:  
 And the architectural plans  
 Of grey hornet artizans.

—WHITTIER

### "BIOLOGY" IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

#### PRESS OPINIONS ON VIVISECTION AND DISSECTION IN SCHOOLS.

If education in heartlessness is a desirable thing the teaching of vivisection in the schools is defensible. When the benefits and injuries of cutting up live animals in the presence of pupils are compared it seems to us society loses more than it gains. To increase the brutal qualities of pupils means an increase of brutal crimes in the future.  
 —Courier, Norwich, Ct., Nov. 15, 1895.

Vivisection ought to be excluded from the curriculum of the public schools. It belongs to the higher ranges of science. The pupils of the

public schools can learn nothing from it that they could not learn as well from colored charts.—Spokane (Wash.) Review.

#### THE FAD IN LOUISIANA.

At a recent meeting of the Louisiana S. P. C. A., the president said that he had heard of the partial vivisection and dissection of a chicken in a school in this city, and was confirmed by Mrs. Sumner, who said that the children were horrified and ill from the shock. Mrs. Ledoux said that it was high time to consider how to check the growth of such practices in New Orleans, when Mr. Weis remarked that he could settle the whole thing very easily for himself by not allowing his child to return to that school.

### MORE PUBLIC SCHOOL "SCIENCE" IN CALIFORNIA.

We are permitted to extract from a private letter written by a pupil whose word is unquestionable, concerning the proceedings of a person(?) having control in a school at Cloverdale, California, as follows:

"There is so much cruelty in our school. All the teachers are ladies, except the principal. He is a very cruel man. He cuts up live animals cats and birds and rabbits, etc. He believes in vivisection and doesn't use chloroform. He keeps a rawhide to whip the children with. . . . Mama don't allow us to stay there on his 'operating' days, but we are very sad to know what is going on. He whips for missing one word. He won't read any humane literature, and was very cross about it."

### "NATURE STUDY" IN NEW YORK STATE.

New York Herald, Feb. 19th:

"Miss Nearing first removed the heart, and laid it upon the table, at the same time delivering a dissertation upon the tissues.

"Other organs were then removed and the young woman used a quill to inflate the lungs of the kitten to show her pupils how they looked when in active operation.

"Professor Miller denies the story that the skin of the kitten was cut up and a strip given to each scholar as a souvenir, although he says some of them may have taken parts of it home with them. He admits that during the dissection one young girl became faint and ill, and was led from the operating room. He also says that the operation was eminently successful and that every one of the members of the class who saw it performed has been since graduated with high rating in physiology. He

has not heard of any contemplated investigation by the Board of Education, and adds that he is perfectly willing that all the facts pertaining to the dissection of Jennie Hayward's kitten shall be made public. The Haywards live in Davis street, Matteawan, and are well to do.

Letter from a correspondent: Several cats have recently been killed and dissected before the pupils of the Academical Department of the School in Catskill, N. Y. The teacher in physiology is Prof. Bement; in connection with the school is Prof. Stevens who charged the boys not to take cats unless they were "strays" or given them by the owners. (Boys, however, are not expected to discriminate with nicety upon such occasions.) Some of the boys are only about thirteen years old. (Probably none of them yet studying medicine.) "One operating day, I understand, was Dec. 14: a cat was chloroformed, and the throat cut so as to let the blood out. The boys said a 'female' teacher skinned the cat, in the cellar; then it was brought up to the class and cut open, to show the heart and lungs." Our correspondent adds: "The boy who told this is a very well disposed lad, to whom I have given many humane publications, and *he did not wish to stay and see the spectacle*; but the harder sort of boys *laugh* at any one who goes out, and you know how sensitive boys are about being laughed at, and what perverted notions they have about what is "*brave*" and *manly*. This is a very real kind of constraint, yet the teachers would say that "nobody is obliged to stay." I was told that another cat was sacrificed in the *girls' class*, either that day or the next, and that a rabbit was cut up by a 'female' teacher (now gone away) some time ago."

The grocery firm of Palmer & Beardsley, at Catskill, have a beautiful large pet cat which they value highly. This was captured by a boy and taken to the school for "scientific" purposes, but Prof. Stevens knew the cat and had it returned to its home. He said it was "too big" for their purpose, anyway. In the meantime Mr. Beardsley "interviewed" the Professor upon the subject. It is safe to say it was not a "felicitous" occasion.

## NEW YORK CONTINUED.

The little City of Matteawan, N. Y., has just been greatly stirred up over the dissection of a kitten before a class of boys and girls ranging from twelve to fourteen years, by a female teacher, Miss Fannie Nearing. All that is necessary from us concerning the transaction is to give the views of those mightier than we. The Boston Transcript of Feb. 20th, says of this method of teaching:

"It is worse than unnecessary in the public schools; it cannot but feed the morbid tendencies which are almost sure to be found somewhere among the scholars. The people of Matteawan, N. Y., have good reason for feeling indignant at the dissection of a kitten by a female teacher in one of the public schools at that place, and we do not see that the explanation of the principal of the school is calculated to allay the indignation. He says the kitten was chloroformed in a wash boiler in the school basement, and that the dissector carried the carcass to the laboratory, where the members of the graduating class had assembled. 'She then put the carcass on the operating table, and, a scalpel in hand, proceeded with the first operation of dissection that has ever been performed in the Matteawan public schools.' It should not only be the first, but the last."

St. Louis Republic, Feb. 20:

"Miss Nearing, with knife and scalpel in hand, went at the tiny, fur-covered body with all the coolness of an experienced demonstrator. The kitten was disembowled, and all of the organs were exhibited to the children. Several of the little witnesses could not stand it, and a boy who had had rabbit stew for his dinner became violently afflicted with nausea.

"But the demonstration was a great triumph. Prof. Miller (the principal)

declares, as was proven by the fact that when the Regents' examination followed, a few days ago, every one of the twelve members of the class in physiology passed it.

"That satisfied Miss Nearing and Prof. Miller, but it did not satisfy the parents of the children. They were indignant when they heard of it, and they have not cooled off yet. Mrs. Van Rensselaer (of the W. C. T. U.) when seen at her home in Matteawan, said:

"'It is an outrage upon sensitive young minds; a horrible vision which will rise up before their closed eyes for weeks to come, always remembered with a feeling of sickness. A number of mothers of children who saw it have expressed their indignation, and if there is any law to prevent this terrible practice, it will be invoked at once' "

The President of the N. Y. S. P. C. A. defeated the passage of such a law when it was attempted last year."

## "BIOLOGY" CONTINUES IN ILLINOIS.

West side high school boys are decreasing the cat family, to a considerable extent, the felines being sacrificed to vivisection. Just what benefit is derived from the dissection of cats, we are at a loss to understand unless it is counted a benefit to cultivate in the youth of the schools a feeling of indifference to suffering. Perhaps, however, the boys expect to be cat doctors. Doves and pigeons, too, are being vivisected. We haven't much sympathy for cats, but we believe the effect of chloroforming and cutting them up has a bad effect on the pupils. We know of one youth who used to turn pale at the sight of blood, who can now cut to pieces a bird or animal without a tremor.—Aurora Daily News, Mar. 5, 1897.



## MORE "BIOLOGY" IN SCHOOLS.

The Cleveland Plain-Dealer of February 21. has the following:

## A CAT CUT UP.

Not only is the young idea in Cleveland being taught to shoot, but it is being shown how to carve as well. Teachers in Central high school have added dissection to their other demonstrations before the class in biology. On certain occasions these zealous educators have been very realistic in their exhibitions and the ordeal has proved rather trying for the tender sensibilities of the pupils.

Parents of children thus shocked by this latest innovation in the public school system have entered a vigorous protest against further indulgence of the fad.

A fresh example of the dissection of a domestic animal last Friday has aroused a storm that will not be easy to calm. At the request of Miss Bushnell, a teacher at Central high school, two of her boy pupils brought a live cat into the class room, where the teacher anesthetized the animal and dissected it before the class. The feline was carried into the room in the traditional bag, and when the boys attempted her removal there was a lively time. Puss clawed toward each point of the compass at the same time—and she always found a boy. Miss Bushnell was plucky and obdurate; she was going to dissect that cat or be informed of a sufficient reason why. She heroically came to the assistance of her struggling pupils and soon the conquered cat was laid upon the fatal table. Chloroform was speedily administered and then the deadly scalpel got in its work.

Report has it that many of the pupils lacked the fortitude to witness the bloody exhibition. Some left the room,

and it is said that one girl fainted before the ghastly spectacle and had to be carried from the place. On the other hand, *a number of children were highly elated by the performance and considered it rare sport.* The dissection was given in the afternoon by Miss Bushnell before a class of thirty girls and but two boys.

When seen at her home, No. 727 Genesee Street, last evening Miss Bushnell freely admitted that the dissection had taken place.

"But," she naively added, "really the cat was quite dead when the knife was applied. Vivisection would scarcely be permitted in the public schools, you know. I consider the example one of great value to the class. No, I do not give such exhibitions often, as I do not have the time for them. *But I encourage experiments in dissection among the pupils at home.*"

## DISSECTION IN SCHOOLS.

From Des Moines (Iowa) Daily News:

The practice of cutting up cats for the edification of children has been adopted in Matteawan, N. Y. Miss Nearing initiated the business in a public school. One pupil, a young woman, fainted, and others were made sick at their stomachs.

But this did not affect Miss Nearing. She picked out the several viscera of the cat, expatiated learnedly on the intestines and lungs, and impressed her infants with the beauty of the cat's internal works. This is fine kindergarten work, and *if the pupils are apt they will take to cutting up cats themselves.*

Evening dissecting parties and cat soirees ought to become general in Matteawan. But why not take the children to an abattoir at once and let them see the blood run. Of all the recent educational follies this at Matteawan is the most sickening and idiotic.



If Vivisection cured the whole human race of its ills that would not make it right.—MRS. LOVELL.

## ANTI-VIVISECTION.

### VANGUARD DEPARTMENT.

The Vanguard is the Society of Young People to Oppose Vivisection. The membership fee is Fifty Cents—paid into the treasury of the parent society.

**Pledge**—I promise to be kind to all creatures within my reach and to speak and use my influence as much as possible against the practice of Vivisection.

### ONLY A HORSE.

Only a horse that lies dead in the street  
Prone on the pave, 'mid the hurrying feet;  
Only a horse! that, thro' sunshine and rain,  
Toiled for his master, and did not complain!  
Cart him away! he has pulled his last load  
O'er the hills, thro' the long winding road,  
Weary and bruised, sore, and crippled, and  
sprained,—

Worked to his death, but he never complained,  
Rough is his coat with each rib showing through;  
Scant though his food, he was faithful and true;  
Beaten, abused, bearing burdens of pain—  
Only a horse, and he could not complain!

Cart him away! his labors are o'er;  
Heavy for him were the burdens he bore,  
Cover him up, for his end is attained,—  
Dying in harness, he never complained!

Who shall dare say—such as these have no  
soul,—

Nothing before them, no far away goal.  
No need for toil, and no balm for their pain,  
Tho' they are silent, he does not complain?

Like him, we often can see, 'mongst our race,  
One who is striving, with kind, patient face,  
Toiling in harness, thro' sunshine and rain,  
Bearing for others, he does not complain.

There must be surcease, and freedom from care,  
"Rest for the weary," forever, somewhere;  
Some glad unwinding of earth's tangled skein.  
Where Justice triumphs, and none need complain!

—F. WALTER OSBORNE in Every Where.

### DOG KNEW HIS BUSINESS.

A bunchgrass shepherd dog of eastern Oregon, is the hero of this tale. The name of the dog was Jim, and his owner was called Bob Thompson back in the states before he came west.

At the time of the Bannock uprising Thompson and his men were herding sheep ten miles from Pendleton. One morning a messenger rode up in hot haste, warning the shepherds to flee for their lives, as the Indians were on the warpath. The shepherds fled. Only the dogs and sheep were left.

For the next few days the dogs came straggling into Pendleton one by one, and within a week they were all present or accounted for, all but Jim. At the end of a month the Indian uprising had been put down and Thompson went out to look for his sheep.

He had left 2,000 and he found 6,000, all quietly feeding together. As he rode near he saw, perched on a tall butte, a black object that turned out to be Jim, who gave his master a frantic welcome and then proudly started with him to inspect the band.

Single-handed, Jim had taken care of those sheep for thirty days, driving them to fresh pastures each day. Every stray band that he met he had chased into his drove, until he had become the king herder of the bunchgrass country. Hard work had agreed with him, and he was as fat as a possum in persimmon time. Jim is gone now, but his memory is respected by every wool puller in Umatilla county.—New York Sun.

### TASTES OF GREAT MEN.

Alfieri was proud of his horses, and took great delight in fondling and caressing them. Augustus was exceedingly fond of a parrot, but still more so of a quail, the loss of which made him sad. Charles I. of England was very fond of spaniels, and the breed of his dogs is still famous in that country.

## A COMPARISON.

"Ah! old, staunch friend, with your deep, clear eyes and bright, quick glances that take in all one has to say before one has time to speak it, do you know that you are only an animal and have no mind?"

Do you know that that dull-eyed, gin-sodden lout leaning against the post out there is immeasurably your intellectual superior? Do you know that every little-minded, selfish scoundrel, who never did a gentle deed, or said a kind word, who never had a thought that was not mean and base, whose every action is a fraud and whose every utterance is a lie, do you know that this crawling skulk is as much superior to you as the sun is superior to a rush light, you honorable, brave-hearted, unselfish brute?

They are men, you know, and men are the greatest, noblest, and wisest and best beings in the whole vast, eternal universe! Any man will tell you that."—JEROME K. JEROME.

## CRUELTY TO GOLD FISH.

An English writer says there is cruelty in the keeping of gold fish. Half of such captives die from sheer want of rest. As fish have eyes so formed that they cannot endure the light, in a glass vessel they are in an entirely wrong place, as is evident from the way in which they dash about, and go round and round, until fairly worn out.

## AN EARLY TRAIT.

It was a late afternoon in winter. The streets were filled with a jostling throng, as little Teddy and his mother stepped from a crowded store onto the crowded street to wait for a cable car.

When it came the tired mother lifted her four-year-old son up the steps, and

climbed on herself. Entering the car she dropped wearily into a seat. Soon she became aware that her boy was not with her, and turning, she saw him on the back platform, and motioned him to enter.

"No, mamma," he called in his high, child's voice. "I am going to stay here 'cause I like to see the people that get run over!"

Theodore, today, is an *eminent vivisectionist*.—Life.

WE learn from Mrs. Sara Thorpe Thomas that the Legislature of Arkansas has enacted a "Bird Law," to prevent the imminent total destruction of birds by air guns and trapping. The bill was secured largely by the persistent efforts of Mrs. Judge Stephenson.

THE national live-bird shoot in conjunction with the Corbett-Fitzsimmons carnival at Carson, Nevada, is now assured. The shoot will begin Mar. 17 and last during two days. The traps will be placed inside the race-track inclosure and alongside of the arena. This, of course, is to be expected. Doubtless the next move in the State that disgraces our Union will be the introduction of bull-fighting.

The son of George Du Maurier says of his father, "The dislike of cruelty to dumb animals, which he mentions in several places in his books, was a characteristic of his. He never would shoot or hunt in any way when he was a young man. He didn't mind boxing, or any sort of reasonable encounter between men, but the idea of hurting helpless creatures, lower in the scale, was very repulsive to him."—Outlook.

## FOUR-FOOTED HUMANITY.

It will always be a question whether any census of human beings ought not properly to include dogs. A really superior dog comes in many ways so very near humanity—probably rising above it, indeed, in some of its very best qualities—that any enumeration must be quite imperfect if it leaves out a class so essential. We often estimate population as including so many "souls;" but if we spoke, as would be just as reasonable, of so many hundred or thousand "hearts," who could deny the claim of all the dogs of each region to be included? There is not a dog that bays at the moon from a lonely farmhouse which does not love somebody in that farmhouse; whereas there may be men or women there who actually love no one at all. And of those who love somebody, how many are there, even counting in the mothers, whose love is absolutely impregnable against abuse and wrong? Yet he who comes back, after years of selfish desertion, to his home, forgotten by many, unforgiven by the rest, is sure, like Odysseus, of both remembrance and forgiveness from his dog. Many an outcast has found in this faithful friend his last tie to what is good on earth; and a dog will lick the hand, as in the case which so impressed Darwin, of the master who is performing vivisection on him. Human hearts are very well in their way, no doubt; but, after all, it would seem that thy servant must be a dog in order to achieve the highest and most inexhaustible self-devotion.

. . . As for his intelligence, a myriad anecdotes raise the question seriously whether we do not compliment ourselves too highly in putting our sagacity beside his. Can we find our way like him? Can we seek, investigate, remember, like him?—T. W. HIGGINSON, in Harper's Bazaar.

The quality of Mercy is not strained :

It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven

Upon the place beneath: it is twice blessed—

It blesseth him that gives and him that takes.

## A HORSE WHO MEASURES TIME.

*To the Rev. Charles Josiah Adams:*

A remarkable instance of equine intelligence came under my observation recently. On the occasion I refer to, the horse displayed a wonderful ability to measure time. I was an inspector on an election board, the polling place of the precinct being in a corner of a fire engine house. As is usual in such buildings, the stables are at the rear of the apparatus, the doors being opened by an electrical attachment when the alarm is given, at which time the horses rush to their positions, the harness is dropped upon them and off they fly to the scene of the fire. While engaged at the fire engine house as above stated, I was startled by one of the horses pawing vigorously and thumping on the floor of his stall. Almost immediately the fire gong sounded and out rushed the horses to their positions at the apparatus. I looked at the clock and it was exactly half past one. I knew then there was no fire, for precisely at that hour every day the department have a practice hitch-up. I mentioned the horse's actions to a member of the department, and asked if he had noticed it. He said he had, and that hardly a day passed that this horse did not paw and thump the door just as the gong sounded or within a minute before. He was positive that the horse could calculate the time for the practice hitch-up to a minute and also the exact time when he was to receive his grain each day.

EUGENE GLASS, in *The Dog Fancier*.  
Battle Creek, Mich.



**W**E are always glad of cuttings, but cannot use them unless name and date of paper taken from is given.

**T**HE coming year is to be a momentous one for our cause. We hope our members will save files of ANTI-VIVISECTION.

**P**ARIS AND ALFORT are being kept constantly in mind. Our special workers in that direction are receiving able assistance and literature is prepared and sent away as rapidly as time and means permit. There are in France, as in all other countries, people with humane hearts, who stand ready to help when the way is pointed out to them. We are always glad of foreign addresses.

**W**E ask all who are in sympathy with our cause to send us their name and address, and specify if they would like their name appended to the National Petition for the Total Abolition of Vivisection. This is one of the leading questions of the day, one upon which every intelligent individual should become thoroughly informed. Literature sent free to any address, but contributions of money and all denominations of postage stamps will be gratefully received.

MRS. FAIRCHILD-ALLEN, Secy., Aurora, Ill.

**ORDERS** for Literature should be given in one place—not scattered through letters, as some are thus liable to be overlooked—and should be put “line for line.” Otherwise errors are likely to occur.

**THE Humane Voice**, a bright little paper, has just been established in the interests of the Humane Society at Omaha. May success attend it! The more anti-cruelty publications, the better.

**WE** request all our workers to remind us of themselves often. In the great pressure of many cares we frequently omit to send them new papers which they should know of and may find useful.

**WE** desire to be corrected of any error in statements of facts we may publish. Our aim is to put forth no statement unsupported by reliable authority. We would earnestly urge the importance upon the part of all writers in observing this rule. Under all circumstances produce your authority.

**WANTED**—Lecturers, organizers, teachers, students, writers and solicitors. Room 324, 26 Van Buren Street, Chicago. Every humanitarian should cooperate with the College of Citizenship. Send for “Good Citizen,” its official organ. Atheneum Building, Chicago.

**ROLLED MANUSCRIPT** will not be examined. All papers of any description should be mailed flat.

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**BLANKS** for the National Petition should be obtained from this office.

**ALL** Signatures are carefully preserved. All papers containing them should be folded very even and smooth—not rolled—for convenience in filing.

### INTERNATIONAL PETITION.

Frequently a friend abroad wishes to sign our National Petition, but questions whether it will be acceptable. We have authority to say that this Petition has now been made International and signatures will be welcomed from “all over the earth.”

### CANCELED STAMPS.

If those willing to collect canceled stamps will forward them to our Vice-President, Miss Edith Latham, 128 East 34th Street, New York, N. Y., they may prove a useful contribution to the cause.

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**WE** commend this carefully compiled work to all those who are interested in mercy teachings, from which must follow the betterment of mankind.



"OLD BEAU.—"I want to give you an order for 110 copies of that little sermon, "Old Beau" so as to present one to each member of our Legislature, when he goes home to his family."—Mrs. LYDIA A IRONS, Supt. Dept. of Mercy. West Washington, W. C. T. U.

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ANOTHER of Mrs. Suckling's Lantern Lectures has reached us—this one on THE HORSE. Like all the others, it is GOOD. The Lantern Lectures for Children should be widely adopted in this country.

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THOSE wishing to assist in making the world better should contribute to the work of the National Purity Association, 79-81 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

A copy of the full List of A.-V. Physicians who have given us their signatures to the Petition will be furnished free upon application.

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Every step toward Justice and Mercy is a step toward making the world better. If you see nothing in this for yourself personally, bear in mind it may effect you and your children sooner than you dream of. The betterment of the world is a means of self protection and self-preservation—in addition to the peace and happiness it brings.

Other work has been so urgent we have not even had time to send renewal notices to members. We beg they will forward their dues and contributions unasked. Address,

MRS. FAIRCHILD ALLEN,  
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**The Memorial Fund** should be held in remembrance by those wishing to contribute to the cause of Anti-Vivisection in memory of deceased friends.

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### ANTI-VIVISECTION PLEDGE.

On account of the number wishing to append their names to the following Pledge we will keep it standing and those wishing to swell the ranks can send us their names to be recorded in a book for this purpose. The names will not be disclosed except by permission. In due time they will "tell"—on the practice of the vivisectionist physician:

*I PLEDGE To never knowingly employ a physician practicing or upholding Vivisection.*

This pledge is steadily receiving signatures.

FRIENDS, remember. Ten Cents will enable us to mail literature to ten people. Fifty Cents will carry the news to fifty people: Five Dollars to 500. It is these sums that have extended our work to its present proportions—to nearly every state in the Union. Let no one hesitate to proffer a donation to our cause because it must be small.

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